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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The A. T. Case Plow Company at Racine to Make an Assignment Today.

Mr. Case the Principal Creditor—His Other Investments in Boston Affected.

Depression Among the Implement Makers of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

A. T. CASE PLOW COMPANY.

GRAIN AND HOGS.

Prices Paid for These Products in Iowa and Kansas and the Freights to Chicago.

THE LAW OF LIENS.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

AMONG THE IRONWORKERS.

THE DISPUTE ENDED.

THE GLASS-WORKERS.

WALL STREET.

The Low Price of Corn and the Closure of the Farmers Association Today.

A Good All Round to Save Hanging from the Heads of Interest Men.

The New York Central Dividend—The Rushing Valley Road Said to Be in Trouble.

A MURDEROUS CONVICT.

John Kelly, a Chicago Burglar, Stabs William Gulson, His Cell-Mate, at Joliet.

He Victim Hemstitched and Cut in Twenty-three Other Places with a Shoe-Knife.

THE DOMINION.

A GIFT TO GARFIELD'S FAMILY.

THE LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Nicaraguan Treaty to Be Pigeonholed by the Senate Today.

A Bill for Disinheriting Eagle—Five Legislative Days in Both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Blaine's Cheerful Views—The Illinois Senatorship—The Inaugural Parade.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

WILL PROBABLY BE DISPOSED OF THIS AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—It is expected that the Nicaraguan canal bill for ratification in the Senate tomorrow and the probability is that the Senate will not spend a minute after Senator Morgan, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, finishes his speech in favor of the measure. This speech, which will be the most important contribution that will come before the Senate, the time and the views that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be any barrier to the early construction of the canal. Senator Morgan agrees with Secretary Gresham with regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he says the arguments of the Secretary in his correspondence with Lord Ampthill are unanswerable. Senator Morgan holds that, in the first place, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was annulled due to some certain conditions that have long since passed away, and, in the second place, that the great law relative to fundamental changes in the circumstances of nations applies to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In addition to these considerations he maintains that the right of self-preservation entitles the United States to construct a waterway to connect the two oceans. In order to settle the question of the right of the United States to construct the canal Senator Morgan will ask the Senate to pass a resolution declaring that the United States has the right to construct the canal, and that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty does not prevent the United States from constructing the canal. It is the intention of the Senate to dispose of the Nicaraguan canal bill this week, and the friends of the measure are confident that it will be passed by a large majority.

MR. BLAINE.

HE TALKS FREELY ON THE CONDITION AND OUTLOOK OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine talks freely to callers friends of the Administration out of the House. He professes to be optimistic, to look on the bright side of things, to see light where others see darkness. He says that the country is in a prosperous condition, and that it will soon begin to show it. He intends to advocate a protective tariff, which will be a panacea for all the ills from which the country is suffering. He says that the Democrats have made a mistake in the tariff legislation which they have enacted, and that the Republicans will have to correct it. He says that the Democrats have made a mistake in the tariff legislation which they have enacted, and that the Republicans will have to correct it. He says that the Democrats have made a mistake in the tariff legislation which they have enacted, and that the Republicans will have to correct it.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

CONGRESSMAN LAWRENCE HAS CHANGED HIS MIND AND IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The following interview has been published with Representative George E. Davis as to the Democratic candidate in Illinois:

"I think Gen. Palmer can be elected governor with the Legislature as it is. There is not the slightest use in his even making the Republicans nominate for governor. Gen. Palmer is the man who has the confidence of the people. He is the man who has the confidence of the people. He is the man who has the confidence of the people. He is the man who has the confidence of the people. He is the man who has the confidence of the people. He is the man who has the confidence of the people.

THE INAUGURATION.

HOW THE CEREMONIES WILL BE CONDUCTED ON MARCH 4 NEXT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The statement has been published that the military organization committee will not be permitted to have the Capitol grounds on account of what is known as the Sullivan act of July, 1892, to regulate the use of these grounds. This is a mistake. That law does forbid the marching of any military organization, or any display of any flag designed to bring into public view any party; and a further provision makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for any officer of the law to permit any violation of the provisions of the act. But the committee has made a decision not to violate this law.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

SECRETARY MOSS ON HANDLING AND ISSUING SILVER COINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Representative Hudson, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will introduce tomorrow the following bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar:

Section 1. That so much of the act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and restore its legal-tender character," as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the bullion purchased under the provisions of said act into such coins, and such other provisions of said act as are inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and no further coinage of such silver dollars shall be made.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of said act, and now held for the redemption of said notes, to be coined into standard silver dollars, and such coin shall be used for the redemption of said notes as they may be presented for redemption, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act and the issuance of proper regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall each cause to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the redemption of said notes, all moneys received by them, or any of them, in payment of moneys due the United States, and shall each cause to be withdrawn from the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of paying current expenses, an amount of said notes equal to the amount of moneys so deposited by him or them.

Sec. 4. That immediately after the passage of this act and the issuance of proper regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall each cause to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the redemption of said notes, all moneys received by them, or any of them, in payment of moneys due the United States, and shall each cause to be withdrawn from the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of paying current expenses, an amount of said notes equal to the amount of moneys so deposited by him or them.

SILVER COINAGE.

COMPTROLLER MOSS ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Comptroller Bowler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has submitted an annual statement showing the receipts of gold-bullion, with the value of their coinage and the amounts of their deposit, the amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the coinage of silver dollars, the amount of silver bullion purchased and coined under the act of March 3, 1891, and the amount of silver bullion purchased and coined under the act of March 3, 1893. The statement shows that immediately after the passage of the act of July 14, 1890, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month, and that this amount was increased by the act of March 3, 1891, to 5,000,000 ounces per month. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was 168,931,034 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 99.21 cents. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of March 3, 1891, was 54,045,000 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 94.51 cents. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of March 3, 1893, was 4,168,931 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 68.29 cents. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and the act of March 3, 1891, was 222,976,034 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 97.36 cents. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of March 3, 1893, was 4,168,931 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 68.29 cents. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and the act of March 3, 1891, was 222,976,034 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 97.36 cents. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of March 3, 1893, was 4,168,931 ounces, the average cost per ounce being 68.29 cents.

POST OFFICE.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT HAS ISSUED AN ORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—A Carolina has issued from the managing attorneys of the National Department and has been forwarded to Mr. Frank S. Bond, who has been connected with the papers for the last five years as city and news editor.

A WOMAN'S VOTE.

The voice of Epiphany Church of the city have unanimously voted to thank Reverend, of Christ Church, Detroit, in his removal caused by the elevation of Dr. Page to the Episcopate.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Posse Accounts of Desperadoes Changing Their Clothes in the Apartments in the Adobe Dugout Lizzie Book.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Each report is now coming in with the news of the day. Many believe that the robbers are secreted in this city.

Each account of suspicious characters have their parts a passenger chance to identify one of them.

Sheriff Fleming and posse are scouring the country in the vicinity of the crime.

The officers failed to secure the expected arrests, further facts now in support both in favor of the men answering the description.

The officers continue to work on the case.

Lizzie Book, Ark., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Little Rock has been in great excitement all day on account of the robbery of the Cotton Belt Route passenger train on the outskirts of the city last night. Shortly after the evening mail pulled out of the station Conductor Campbell and Express Messenger Dickson, the Express Messenger, and the Express Messenger, and the Express Messenger, and

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

The Baltimore Council with an Impressive Procession of Prelates and Priests.

Cardinal Gibbons Reviewing the Work of the Four Weeks Preached by Bishop Spalding.

The Last Session of the Council—The Final Decree Passed—The Council Ended by Lunch.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The Plenary Council was brought to a close rather more than an hour before noon, similar to the way in which it had been opened. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony began the approaches to the cathedral were thronged with people, who were anxious to witness the impressive procession of the prelates, which, as on the first occasion, was marshaled with the same order and brightness. The weather was ideal for the purpose, the sun shone warm and bright, and the streets were filled with a holiday throng. The procession was headed by the police force, which was followed by the carriages containing the visiting clergy, theologians, members of the Catholic Congress, and ecclesiastical students. Then came the archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church, the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, and the Cardinal Archbishop, Gibbons, the latter preceded by the Swiss Guards and the cross-bearer. The procession was conducted in the same order as on the first occasion. Arriving at the cathedral, the prelates filed into the sanctuary, and the Cardinal Archbishop, Gibbons, and the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, occupied the throne. The Cardinal then delivered the closing address of the Council, which was listened to with the most profound attention by the vast audience. The Cardinal's address was a masterly effort, and was delivered in a clear, distinct voice, which could be heard in every part of the cathedral. He spoke for about an hour, and at the conclusion of his address the Cardinal Archbishop, Gibbons, and the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, arose and pronounced the solemn benediction. The Council was then declared closed, and the prelates filed out of the cathedral in the same order as they had entered it. The Council will meet again in ten years.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—The Plenary Council of Baltimore was brought to a close yesterday with a grand lunch at the Archbishop's residence. The lunch was served in the dining-room of the residence, and was attended by the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Corrigan of New York, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee, Archbishop Gross of Oregon City, Archbishop Seghers of Victoria, Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, Archbishop Walsh of Halifax, Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, Archbishop Ryan of Buffalo, Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia, Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, Archbishop Blenk of New Orleans, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Corrigan of New York, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1892.

Taxes is an epidemic of crime among the priests of Italy.

A hundred visited portions of the Ohio Valley eight inches fell.

It is thought that a vote on the Lodge Elections bill will be reached in the House of Representatives by Thursday.

JUDGE GRESHAM, U. States of the United States Appellate Court fell dead yesterday at Frankfort, Ky., of apoplexy.

JOHN WILSON was shot and killed in a saloon-house at Wellington, Kan., by Bill Edwards. The murderer gave himself up.

THE Hon. Henry Tabor says that the Democrats of Southern Illinois will support William A. Harrison for the United States Senate.

IT is reported that a bill will be presented to Congress before inserting the Borough distribution of all ego brought in this country from abroad.

STRIKING society is terrified at an attack made by the Bishop of London upon the immorality which, he says, pervades all classes in John Bull's island.

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL of Missouri will introduce a bill in the House rules to divide the Eighteenth district of the Mississippi River into two divisions, Cairo to be the dividing line.

IT is claimed by Mr. Springer that the Senate will pass the bill to do away with the fee system of paying United States Marshals and Attorneys when it is revised and put in better shape.

AN effort will be made in the Ohio Legislature to-day to secure the election of the Senate by joint ballot in early consideration may be secured. It is thought that it will pass without much difficulty.

THOMAS FORTUNE RYAN of Richmond will call up Tuesday the bill for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State. Senator Call has, will, if possible, call up the Inter-State Commerce bill Thursday.

A DECISION of Democratic politicians last St. Louis last night in advance to expectations that Congressman Bland of Missouri for the position of Attorney-General.

SIX MORE Democrats are candidates for the office of Postmaster at Waynesboro, Va., that it is probable that a primary election will be held to determine to whom behalf the next President shall be petitioned.

ATTENTION to the statement of Representative Tuck, it is worse than useless for the Republican party to try to get a foothold in South Carolina politics so long as the Democratic machine is in power.

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE D. TAYLOR of Idaho Gov. Logan could be elected even with the Illinois Legislature at a 50, show there is no disposition among the Republicans which he has fought in the past to oppose his now.

FOUR employes (barbers), supposed to be implicated in the bank-robbery near Lake Bank, A.T., Saturday night, have been arrested. The colored vacancy bounds to offer a large reward for the capture of the thieves.

EX-CONGRESSMAN D. P. FYAN of Gallipolis says he does not think Cleveland will be followed by the South on account of his wrongdoings. In his opinion Hendricks will not be much of a factor in the coming Administration.

DROPPED a bottle what and into store eight inches last of Trenton, N. J., the bottle sent to the Home Rubber Company's Works, which were entirely consumed, involving a loss of $50,000. There was an insurance of $30,000 on the property.

AN aged maiden lady, Miss Rebecca Stewart, fell her home early yesterday morning at Wheeling, W. Va., while temporarily insane, and drowned herself in the Ohio River. While dragging for the body John Robertson fell out of a skiff and was drowned likewise.

LEVI, the socialist, declares that although his marriage relations have become a little involved, no doubt can be thrown upon the legality of the vows entered with Miss Stella Corbaley, which were annulled by a decree obtained from him by his second wife, Minnie Conroy.

A STATEMENT is being prepared by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations in an argument against the proposed consolidation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Geological Survey, and the Signal Service Bureau.

IN an action of foreclosure brought by the Equitable Trust Company of Hartford, Conn., against Dr. H. H. Proctor of Spring-field, Ill., to recover $40,000 part by the real property in Dr. Proctor and mortgage, Judge Treat of the United States Circuit Court has decided that the charge made by the trust company of 10 per cent more than the claim for interest, and that the $11,000 already paid on interest shall be regarded as payment upon the principal. An appeal will probably be made.

THE J. I. Case Plow Company of Racine, Wis., is about to make an assignment in favor of its creditors. The assumed liabilities are from $60,000 to $70,000, and the assets nearly $70,000. The heaviest creditor is J. I. Case, President of the company. Other large creditors are Iron and steel makers of Pittsburg, Pa. The stockholders and creditors will hold a conference with the creditors today.

JAMES KELLY, alias Williams, a convict at Joliet, Ill., cut his left ankle, William Dutton, almost to pieces eight inches last night with a shoe-knife. Dutton had gone to bed, and Kelly, imitated at noon 1:30, opened open his cell stabbed him with the knife until the size of his victim brought the prison officers to his aid. There had been bad blood between the two. Jealousy is reported to be the cause.

CHIEF POLICE and numerous invited the last day of the meeting of the Mid Pioneer Council at Baltimore yesterday. A great procession from the archiepiscopal residence to the Cathedral was followed by pontifical high mass, which was celebrated by the Most Rev. Michael Corrigan, Bishop Spalding of Peoria preached the sermon, the subject of which was a review of the work of the council. At the conclusion of the sermon the closing solemn session of the council was held and the final decrees were passed and signed. The list of guests was exchanged among the prelates, the apostolic benediction followed, and the Apostolic Delegate declared the third Plenary Council adjourned sine die.

IN all probability the Nicaragua treaty will be submitted to the Senate before next week in actual open an orderly or possible. Senator Morgan says that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should not stand in the way of its ratification, since the conditions which existed when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was entered into have long since passed away, and the circumstances which called it whenever the treaty is obsolete. Besides, the United States is obliged, in order to protect herself, to construct a passageway by water between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The ratification of the Nicaragua treaty would give the United States a region of vantage to the interest and place our Government in a position to defend itself. The Alliance by Judge Nicholas, New York, and San Francisco would be LAKE Lake shorter by the Nicaragua Canal than by the De Lesseps route.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The business position has now resolved itself substantially into the adjustment of prices—the relative value of one commodity to another and the proportion of these values due to labor. The fact that we were over-trading in 1890-91, that there was an overproduction of nearly all sorts of goods, that enterprises which absorbed an vast proportion of savings were multiplied greatly; that several fine lines turned beyond reasonable limits, that bright have been proved, and in most cases the remedy has been applied. When the fault lines had culminated prices began to decline, the test being taken by stocks and certain commodities that interpreted a speculative quality. The reduction in the prices of several important articles appears to be nearly over—coal, as iron, lumber, sugar, and perhaps flour. There are other commodities that have not declined proportionately, and these will yet probably be more disturbance to the market while these readjustments are being made level. Rates and cost are articles that may be mentioned as extraordinarily high, and in general it may be said that wages value is a fixed bearing above the others. It is safe to say, in fact, that there are of course many circumstances to be taken into account in reasoning on the subject, such as the degree of inflation during the flush times, the present demand and supply, etc. The profits of railroads are unsatisfying that have not suffered proportionately to the cost of the fat. Wholesalers are making far more than nothing, while the men who deliver the goods to the customer are still doing pretty well in most cases. It is true, however, that the forwarders in retail prices are never quite so wide and right as those in the wholesale trade, and the small trade receive some consideration in a declining market for what he does not get in an advancing one. As the capital, the reduction in its profits has been large. The actual losses are made at very low rates, and that work might is absolutely idle is shown by the physical condition of the banks.

The most active industries now going on is the price of service. It was a long time after the profits of capital began to decline before the allowance of the labour was started. But the ox had to come. It is incontestable as far as the relative receipts of labor and capital are concerned whether the reduction takes the form of a cut in the wages of the individual or a discharge of employés—the amount of money spent for service has already been enormously reduced. But every day's developments show that this process is not over. Manufacturers, mine operators, and merchants all over the country are engaged in it, particularly in the Eastern States. The prospect is beginning to look its worst, and it looks as if he were going to have trouble with an enormous clerking service, the actual expense. The charges for the service of carrying goods and other commodities from the fields to the primary markets broke the knife. The prices have not suffered a serious reduction in the amount of the labor, and he will not be content with that alone for the transportation of the goods.

Last week was the most profitable in reports of reductions in wages and discharges of employés we have had this year, and one of the worst in respect to failures. Nearly all industries and all branches of trade have suffered, and the idle—extremely of in fact is the first—in saving Warrant and backbreak. There is nothing the surplus—a for actual share in the gain of things. It was bounties by many persons heretofore, and there are now a full degree of prosperity for it. But it will be safe and for us to plot our eyes in the hole that the year of failures this year will be much greater than that of any previous year in the country's history; but there will be many poor people to thank for this state, and that for a portion of next year at least the industries of the United States will be in a depressed condition. Preparations for a better business early next year are making in many quarters in spite of hard things. There is an awful considerable feeling of might expectation by capitalists as good investments, and here and there in the Eastern States of both more locality is reported. The hard service has been improving for a month past, and merchant judges are of the opinion that the present strength of the stock market has been from ordinary significance. Here, again in Wall street are, however, of very little value as guides unless they cover long periods of time, because of the influence of manipulation in making prices.

MATTERS OF FACTORY STOCK.

Those factorial philosophers who have been asserting as that it made no difference to anybody whether the stock of railroad corporations was watered or not are apparently about to turn their attention to the Cocking Valley. The terrible state of affairs in that territory as vividly indicated by failure to consents to large part directly to the practice of stock-watering. The Cocking Valley railroad, which is now collecting to transport coal to subsoil who will not join the coal combination, cost its present owners $15,000,000, and that not in money, but in bonds. On the top of this $15,000,000 of paper there was at once issued $15,000,000 stock, and the company started out to pay interest and dividends on this additional total. The coal monopoly proved to large part by the same men, who often sold school and other property which originally cost $1,000,000. On this basis the present owners based an less than $70,000,000 of stocks and bonds on which they have been attempting to make the consumers of coal pay them interest and dividends.

To market this mass of stocks and bonds an alluring prospective was found. It existed not in the guileless investor and in the science and human working with places for the money of eighteen two ways in which it was expected to earn the income on these beautiful dividends. One way was to keep up the price of coal; the other was to "regulate" the price of labor. In accordance with this simple plan a preconcentrate was issued by the coal combination but spring putting up the price of coal. The public rebelled. That part of the program having failed, the other was resorted to. Labor was "regulated" by a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages which it had been receiving for years. The strike which followed is attempted by the Interstate Board of Trade to have cost the railroad, the coal companies, the miners, and the business men of the district in all not less than $5,000,000. The losses to the railroad have been so severe that it could meet its interest due in September only by borrowing money in New York, and in December is sure to find city negotiating another loan to pay the interest due Jan. 1. The condition of affairs in the valley is described by the Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer as a typical panic. Manufacturing establishments are not having a wheel. The stagnation of business is so severe that miners nearly exhaust money from some quarter the unemployment problem a crisis. The coal syndicate is in a dreadful state. Every ton of coal it mines is turned out at a cost of $1 to $1.4 a ton. This means nothing but an enormous loss every day. Profits, dividends, or keeping even are out of the question. The rich men in the combination are carrying the load in excess of assessments. Persons are hiding in the Cocking Valley and countryside into debt many a man in the here. The destruction of the existing working people is pitiful. An increase of hostile behaviour would not have created more conviction and terror than are now visible in the Cocking Valley.

At the end of this rule for the attempt to swindle the public into buying corporation property for two, six, or ten times more than it was worth, by the issue of bonds secured by mortgage, the following facts stand out: 1) The railroad were capitalized for just what it cost; 2) the property of the coal combination was capitalized for $15,000,000 of its original purchase value; 3) to allow gather capitalists that this considerable would have secured. The syndicate trying to market the railroad stock and bonds could not have found it necessary to charge extortionate rates to get the money to pay interest and dividends with in order to keep up Stock Exchange confidence while they were attempting to create an artificial price for coal by the suppression of an artificially low price for labor, and would not have lowered the wages which were thrown it with rate. The scheme of the coal syndicate is not something worth $1,500,000 for $15,000,000 was a scheme of profitably the same sort as the Sub-Treasurership of John Law, whose South Sea and Mississippi speculations plunged whole nations into ruin. Law was the inventor of natural stock, and the issues fabricated by him were not more worthless than the stock of the coal and iron of the Cocking Valley.

CRIME IN THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans papers have at last waked up to the horror of the crimes which are almost daily committed in that city and State. Commenting upon the recent murder of Marigny, the Picayune says:

> Crimes of this character, even in the worst days of the Vigilance Committee, were rare. Now they have become common. Every week, every day, brings its record of murder, robbery, and violence. Human life is held cheap, and all of us more valuable than a dog's if it is black human life.

The authorities of Louisiana have heaped this year various criminals, even as many as any other State in the Union, but the hanging is too prevalent. Of the eighteen victims of Jack Ketch, fourteen of them have been negroes. Several that negroes should be hanged if they commit capital crimes, but would it not be well to hang white men also when they have committed that penalty? If the five-fifty officials who habitually and brutally had been executed for their crimes years ago would there have been heard without any delay of unnecessary formality? Would it not be profitable for the New Orleans papers to consider how much of this disturbance to crime and of this disgrace to the State of Louisiana lies gowns out of the inadequacy provided by which congress were hitherto and disgraced and Louisiana was made this a Democratic State? As it is now rapidly acquired Democratic and the class of to pay who have heretofore ruled the Republican think are considerably dishonorable, of course there is no further occasion for killing them. If out of the gratuitous and frequent killing of negroes the white Southerner have taken to killing each other, would it not be some excitement to make severe hanging some of the victims and not confine the privileges of the halter to the blacks? We quite agree with the Picayune when it says the people are not well governed and that the morbid would have been a disgrace to arrogate, and with the Times-Democrat in its assertion that "in the worst days of Tweed, when the towns plied his profession of speculation, with a fixed scale of prices for his crimes, there was never attempted anything like this," but then it was an worse than some of murders which have never been punished. It will be a hopeful day, however, in any Southern State when it requires to punish white men who are Democrats for crimes.

THE NEED FOR A BANKRUPT LAW.

There is this fact that the preponderance of business excitement is in favor of a National bankrupt law. If one can be secured which shall guarantee a fair, speedy, and economical division of the bankrupt's assets among his creditors. The Anglo-Saxon idea of failure simply suggests that a man who has been unfortunate in business shall have the opportunity to take a fresh start in life when he surrenders to his creditors all that remains of his accumulations. To this feeling is added the demand that there shall be uniformity in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent person which shall prevail in all the States alike. Now there are thirty-eight different bankrupt laws, involving a great variety of exemptions, preferences, regulations, etc., which render all commercial transactions as a result been uncertain and hazardous. The latest experiment—an Illinois discovery, we believe—is to make assignment by bill of sale to some preferred creditor, or his agent, whereby all other creditors are placed at the mercy of the bankrupt. The only remedy for these abuses is a National bankrupt law, and the framers of the Constitution, having been wise enough to foresee him, gave Congress the authority to enact such a law.

The old bankrupt law was repealed in obedience to public sentiment, not because the American people are opposed to a National law, but because the machinery it provided was too clumsy and costly. Under its operation it was not the creditors but the lawyers, the officers of the court, the receivers, and others engaged in the administration of the estate who divided up the assets. The chance in the experience of the last twenty or so which we find a new plan to pay 75 cents on the dollar would easily compromise with the creditors at 10 or 15 cents, because the creditors were convinced that they would not receive even this much if the estate were to pass through the National Court. England went through much the same experience with its first bankrupt laws, but it has now a law which protects the bankrupt's estate from vexatious and extortionate proceedings on the part of his creditors, and which equally exempts the honest bankrupt from oppression. In this country it will require the active support of the business classes.

The law now pending before the House was passed by the Senate last winter after serious consideration. It may be subjected to some of the details, but it is certainly a vast improvement over the old law, and it contains no outline which can be filled in with all the necessary safeguards against extortion and unreasonable delay. It will establish a tribunal in the creditors to institute proceedings in every Congressional district instead of going to the seat of the United States District Court, which was necessary under the old law, and was in many cases a great hardship. The Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom the proceedings may be begun, has all the powers of a Master in Chancery. His compensation is fixed at $5,000 a year, but may be increased by order of the court not to exceed $7,500. There is to be a Supervisor for every State, whose business it is to inspect the Commissioners' offices and to instruct the clerks, trustees, and other persons engaged in administering the law. His compensation is also limited to $5,000 a year. The law provides any $50 for the application, 1 per cent of the bill amount realized on the assets, and one-half of 1 per cent on any subscription of indebtedness. In all cases fees are paid into court to be transferred to the United States Treasury, thus affording the officers an inducement to partiality in favor of the debtor. Speedy bankruptcy is also facilitated by giving the United States Circuit Court final jurisdiction of all questions of law. The exemptions are confined to the necessary family wearing apparel and such property as is exempt from attachment under the United States and State laws.

On its face the bill will have the attempt to swindle the public into buying corporation property for two, six, or ten times more than it was worth, by the issue of bonds secured by mortgage, the following facts stand out: 1) The railroad were capitalized for just what it cost; 2) the property of the coal combination was capitalized for $15,000,000 of its original purchase value; 3) to allow gather capitalists that this considerable would have secured. The syndicate trying to market the railroad stock and bonds could not have found it necessary to charge extortionate rates to get the money to pay interest and dividends with in order to keep up Stock Exchange confidence while they were attempting to create an artificial price for coal by the suppression of an artificially low price for labor, and would not have lowered the wages which were thrown it with rate. The scheme of the coal syndicate is not something worth $1,500,000 for $15,000,000 was a scheme of profitably the same sort as the Sub-Treasurership of John Law, whose South Sea and Mississippi speculations plunged whole nations into ruin. Law was the inventor of natural stock, and the issues fabricated by him were not more worthless than the stock of the coal and iron of the Cocking Valley.

The Times-Democrat says:

> The Democrats who think that the Democratic party is to be saved by the election of Cleveland are living in a fool's paradise. The Democratic party is to be saved by the election of Cleveland only in the sense that the Democratic party is to be saved by the election of Cleveland only in the sense that the Democratic party is to be saved by the election of Cleveland only in the sense that the

FOREIGN FIELDS.

Gladstone Under a Cloud of Civil War Between France and England.

Bills Against the Right-Honorable Queen of the Independent Sea.

Nobody Pays—Two Trails Always—Jubilee Sensation—Latigant Invitation.

THE CARLE LETTER.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAPITAL CHAT.

Receiving and Visiting Already Begun by the Leaders of Washington Society.

The Wife of the Russian Minister Decidedly Popular for Her Tenure ance Into of Kindness.

Also Arthur's Engagement—Depew's Baby—Ration of Gossip Inside.

THE DEWEY TREATY.

THE FALSE PRETENCE.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Mr. Blaine Pens His Debut at Cooley's Door and Gives the Reasons for Early Relief.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTS.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

THE FAR WEST.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

THIS WEEK'S

GREAT BARGAINS.

50 pcs. 20-inch wide

Silk Brocade Plushes,

All Shades.

$1.35 per yd.

Worth $2.50 and $3.00.

50 pcs. 20-inch wide

Colored Silk Plushes,

$1.25 per yd.

Reduced from $2.00.

COMPARISON INVITED.

MANDEL BROTHERS

REMNANT SALE.

Carpet and Upholstery Depts.

We will place on sale TODAY (Monday) our Remnants that have accumulated during the past week, including

CARPETS

Of all grades, Upholstery Goods, Madras Lace, Plush Fringe, Silks Silks, &c., &c., together with a lot of

Odd Pairs of Curtains,

Silk Lace and Drapery, all of which will be sold at a small proportion of the original cost.

Early inspection invited.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS at Estey & Camp's, 188 & 190 State-st.

Apollinaris

Was received at the INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, London, 1884, the

HIGHEST AWARD

over ALL other Mineral Waters, Natural or Artificial.

"APOLLINARIS refreshes where many Natural Alkaline Table Waters, the numerous competitors appear to have, one after another, fallen away."

British Medical Journal, Mar. 29, 1884.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All Ye WEAK and DESPONDENT

ARENDS KUMISS.

CATARRH Throat & Lung

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

A Movement to Unseat a Cornell Clerk —A Methodist Church Squabble —War on Whisky.

Michigan Lumber Interests—The Cornell Trial—The Hamlin Trial of a Bill Employe.

Several Records Smashed by Shorts—An Illinois Cornet Soloist—Crime and Punishment.

ILLINOIS.

WOMEN VOTE ON MILLS AND MINERALS.

CALUMET, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Henry Gilpatrick of this city entered the room where her husband was casting ballot right and beat him over the head with a pair of wood an that his recovery is doubtful. The woman has been subject to fits of insanity for some time.

THE CANADA QUESTIONED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The following license of incorporation were issued by the Secretary of State to-day: The Wabash Railroad Company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Charles J. Hulburd, L. Clark Seaman and Albert Keep. The Mount & Mercer Land Company of this city; capital, $10,000; incorporators, John Mercer, Jr., and William T. Mercer. The Calumet Iron Works of Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Benjamin F. Ayer, John T. Eagan, Alexander Cochran and Robert Cochran. The Grand Tregaron Lodge and Grand Council of Knights, Templar Masons, Ill.; capital, $10,000; incorporators, C. C. Parkins, H. H. Hopkins, John Barker, and others. The Western Electric Company of Chicago; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Charles D. Wood, Edward W. Ayer and A. W. Soverhill. Articles No. 1 of the Chicago Board of Commissioners of Deeds for the City of Chicago, and John Fitzgerald, Thomas C. Brown, Charles A. Hamilton, and others, as commissioners, and Ezra Bosart as Secretary.

CRIME AND PUNISH.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Mary Ann Cole, Englishman, was convicted in Fulton to-day of murder in the first degree for killing her husband in Waterford, March, and Judge Lacey sentenced her to hang on the 27th of January next. The jury in Judge Lacey's court in Peoria this morning, found Charles Hall guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Mrs. Hall, and sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

CRIME AND PUNISH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Miss Annie Cole, Englishman, was convicted in Fulton to-day of murder in the first degree for killing her husband in Waterford, March, and Judge Lacey sentenced her to hang on the 27th of January next. The jury in Judge Lacey's court in Peoria this morning, found Charles Hall guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Mrs. Hall, and sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Miss Alice Hutchinson was found dead on the floor of her home this morning. Dr. Foster, after examining her, declared that death was caused by the effects of chloroform. It is supposed that entry to the house was effected by some one who had taken with chloroform and that Miss Hutchinson was the murderer or Mrs. Hutchinson, a brother member of this city.

The crime was not long hidden. A great amount of private detective work has been accomplished to unravel a concise tangle.

Proceedings have been taken in this county to remove C. L. Hampton, the apparently respectable Church Clerk, and prosecute him for the Republican members in the late election, on the grounds of subscription to the words of the Australian Ballot Law.

ANTI-SALOONISTS AT WORK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Rules have been laid out to control the saloon business inside of the city and work. They are projectors of the Church, a campaign paper of the same political hue.

AT THE CAPITAL CITY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Gaskins, who has been one of the Law Council for the State of New Mexico, died at his residence in this city of pneumonia brought on by the exposure of the same and much ago.

OUR WAR ON WHISKY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The war on whisky was resumed in Chicago today by Mrs. Bickle, of Chicago, an officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who has issued new warrants. It is announced that Mrs. Bickle is to speak both the latter part of the month, another effort will be made to carry Chicago for no license.

NEW NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The secretaries of the Western Grocery Commercial Travelers' Association were present hence to make known to citizens of Springfield the object of the new organization, which is to be the beginning of a State or national one. The secretaries are Charles C. Roderick, C. D. Kinney, and Lewis Kemp.

SUICIDE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—A man under 30 that has succeeded in three years at hard labor yesterday for murdering Alice Hutchinson for unknown Foreign.

THE CHICAGO MAIL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The stronger impression exists in the Canadian Pacific Railway and Northern of Western Railway Company, owning on the purchase of Northern Pacific, and Canada Pacific, and Canadian Pacific, and to Chicago, and to Duluth, Minn., and Canada Pacific, and to Chicago, and to Duluth, Minn., and Canada Pacific, and to Chicago, and to Duluth, Minn., and Canada

BUSINESS MEN.
Office Fittings
WATSON, 221 Wabash-av.

THE CROPS.

BONDS.

BLANCARD'S PILLS,

STATE LINE

THE CITY.

PERSONALS.

Judge A. W. Tourgée and Congressman S. S. Cox, Centennial, are at the Pacific.

Gen. U. S. Hall, U. S. A.; Indian Agent S. D. Pratt, Indian Territory; and W. J. Wilson, Derby, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

The Cook County grand jury will reconvene today at 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Monmouths Relief Association it was decided to hold a banquet early in January.

Julius Tatum, John Fischer and James Smith, under indictments for the killing of William Turner in Chicago, will be arraigned before Judge Smith in the Criminal Court this morning to plead to the indictments against them.

Saturday night John Tourgée was held up in an alleyway near Halsted and Madison streets, and was robbed of his watch and chain by John Post. In trying to escape with the stolen property the thief was run down by an officer, who caught him in the Hagenbeck-Wood Station.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Fox was stopped in Fox Island woods by several roughs, who asked him to stand and deliver. He refused, and the ruffians stabbed him above the right hip in a vain attempting to insert knife. He was found about an hour later by an officer, and was sent to the County Hospital. The surgeon in charge pronounced the wound not dangerous.

Early yesterday morning Edward Mitchell stopped into a saloon at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, and, deliberately eating a cracker procured at the lunch of the house, the proprietor, called the waiter. The latter complied, but did not get off quick enough to suit Mitchell, who struck the waiter in the face with a heavy glass mug, cutting a gash in the cheek. The waiter, of course, is a cripple, and so is crippled.

A. Hess, a Jewish citizen of years of age, dropped into the lobby of the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. A few of the old Hebrew cronies were there to the unit cause and engage him. He was not conversing when a Tribune reporter came up and asked to be set at the Chicago Directory Platform. He seemed to be suffering with rheumatism, and of his knees was lame. "I am," positively replied, "and that is all I will say about it." Then he shook his head in that is subject for the public.

T. B. O. Hibbard, the defaulting bank cashier of Monmouth, Ill., waived when the Knox grand jury returned an indictment, and was arraigned in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. He pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement, and was remanded to jail to await sentence.

The meeting of Socialists at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday was not attended with much enthusiasm. C. P. Dolke presided in the absence of Mr. Fahnestock, who is reported to be seriously ill. The meeting adjourned before Andrew could arrive.

John Foley swears that the appearance of some of the voters who, Democratic committeemen say, registered in the Fifth Ward precinct of the Tenth Senatorial district, are fictitious. He says that he was employed by Democratic committeemen, and also by Democratic candidates for Congressional and Legislative honors, to register voters in the Fifth Ward precinct of the Tenth district, and that he knows that the names of many persons registered by him are fictitious, and that the houses from which they registered do not exist.

The Committee on Streets has instructed an ordinance providing for the construction of a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Halsted street. The viaduct is to be 1,000 feet long, and will cost about $100,000. The Committee on Railroads has also instructed an ordinance providing for the construction of a viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company at Halsted street. The viaduct is to be 1,000 feet long, and will cost about $100,000.

The Committee on Streets has